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Wheat Grower

Official Publication of the National Association of Wheat Growers

Volume 9, Number 8
September 1986

Wheat Facts '86

FCIC Manager Looks at Future

Tax Reform for Wheat Growers

Grain Quality Changes Coming

The Wheat Grower
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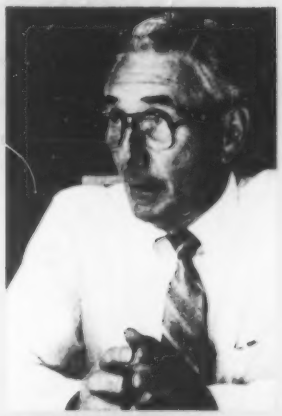

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Tracy McQueen ..... Admin. Assistant
Monica Hickman ..... Admin. Assistant
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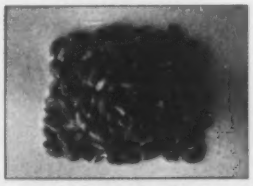
FIVE BASIC CLASSES OF WHEAT

Wheat varieties grown in the United States are either "winter wheat" or "spring wheat," depending on the season each is planted. Winter wheat is sown in the fall and has some preliminary growth before cold weather arrives. The plants lie dormant through the winter. In the spring, they resume growth and grow rapidly until summertime harvest. Spring wheat, produced in northern states where winters are too severe for fall-sown wheat, is sown in the spring as soon as the ground is workable and grows continuously until harvest.

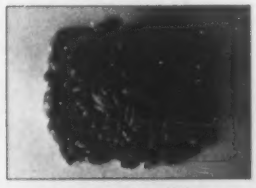
The many varieties of winter and spring wheat are grouped into five basic classes. The class each variety fits into is determined by the hardness and color of its kernels, as well as by its planting time. Each class of wheat has its own similar family characteristics, especially as related to milling and to baking or other food use. The five basic classes are:



HARD RED WINTER: An important bread wheat. Accounts for a majority of the U.S. wheat crop. Produced in the Great Plains states, a large interior area extending from the Mississippi River west to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Dakotas and Montana down to Texas. Fall seeded. Wide range of protein content. Good milling and baking characteristics. No subclasses.

WHITE WHEAT: Used in the same ways as Soft Red Winter (for bakery products other than bread). Grown mainly in the Pacific Northwest; to a lesser extent in California, Michigan, Wisconsin and New York. Includes both winter and spring varieties. High yields. Relatively low protein. An important export wheat, particularly to the Far East. Subclasses include Hard White, Soft White, Western White and White Club.

SOFT RED WINTER: Grown in the eastern third of the United States. High yielding. Relatively low protein. Provides flour for cakes, pastries, quick breads, crackers and snack foods. No subclasses.



HARD RED SPRING: Another important bread wheat. Excellent protein content and milling and baking characteristics. Spring seeded. Grown in north central United States: North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Montana. Subclasses include Dark Northern Spring, Northern Spring and Red Spring.

DURUM: The hardest of all U.S. wheat. Provides semolina for spaghetti, macaroni and other pasta products. Grown in the same northern area as Hard Red Spring, mainly in North Dakota. Subclasses are Hard Amber Durum, Amber Durum and Durum.

Other classes:

UNCLASSED WHEAT: Any variety of wheat which is not classifiable under other criteria provided in the wheat standards. There are no subclasses in this class. This class includes: 1) Red Durum wheat; 2) any wheat which is other than red or white in color.

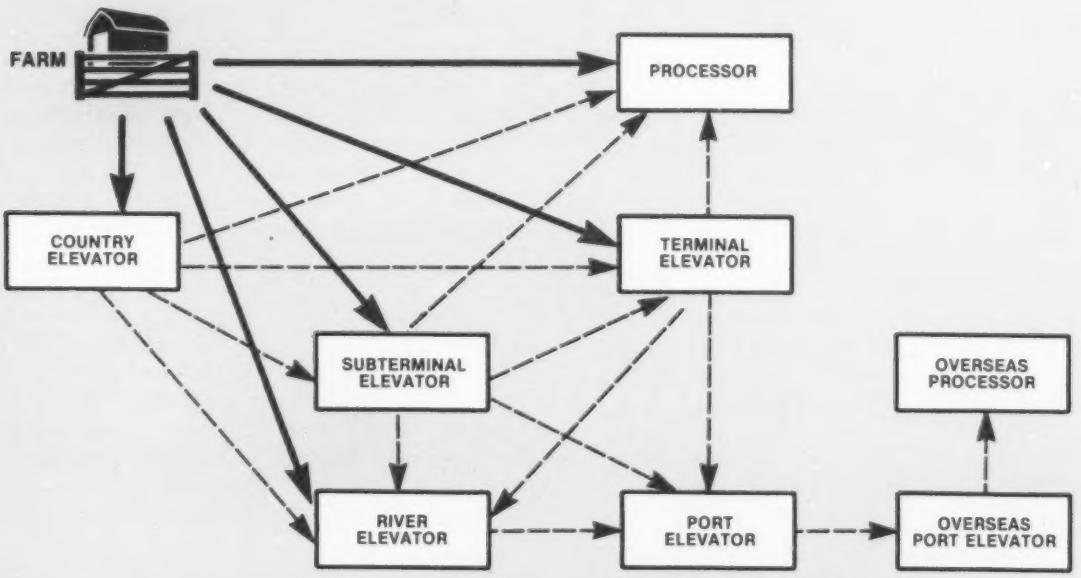
MIXED WHEAT: Any mixture of wheat consisting of less than 90 percent of one class and more than 10 percent of one other class, or a combination of classes which meets the definition of wheat.

GRADES AND GRADE REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF WHEAT (EXCEPT MIXED)

	Minimum limits of—		Maximum limits of—						
	Test Weight per bushel							Wheat of other classes[4]	
	Hard Red Spring wheat or White Club wheat	All other classes and subclasses	Heat damaged kernels	Damaged kernels (total)[2]	Foreign material	Shrunken and broken kernels	Defects (total)[3]	Contrasting classes	Wheat of other classes[5]
	(pounds)[1]	(pounds)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
U.S. No. 1	58.0	60.0	0.2	2.0	0.5	3.0	3.0	1.0	3.0
U.S. No. 2	57.0	58.0	0.2	4.0	1.0	5.0	5.0	2.0	5.0
U.S. No. 3	55.0	56.0	0.5	7.0	2.0	8.0	8.0	3.0	10.0
U.S. No. 4	53.0	54.0	1.0	10.0	3.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	10.0
U.S. No. 5	50.0	51.0	3.0	15.0	5.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0

U.S. Sample Grade....U.S. Sample Grade shall be wheat which:
(a) does not meet the requirements for the grades U.S. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5; or
(b) contains 8 or more stones, 2 or more pieces of glass, 3 or more crotalaria seeds (*Crotalaria spp.*), 2 or more castor beans (*Ricinus communis*), 4 or more particles of an unknown foreign substance(s) or a commonly recognized harmful or toxic substance(s), or 2 or more rodent pellets, bird droppings, or equivalent quantity of other animal filth per 1,000 grams of wheat; or
(c) has a musty, sour, or commercially objectionable foreign odor (except smut or garlic odor); or
(d) is heating or otherwise of distinctly low quality.

[1]These requirements also apply when Hard Red Spring wheat or White Club wheat predominate in a sample of Mixed wheat.
[2]Includes heat-damaged kernels.
[3]Defects (total) include damaged kernels (total), foreign material, and shrunken and broken kernels. The sum of these three factors may not exceed the limit for defects.
[4]Unclassed wheat of any grade may contain not more than 10 percent of wheat of other classes.
[5]Includes contrasting classes.



GENERAL FLOW OF GRAIN FROM THE FARM THROUGH THE U.S. MARKETING SYSTEM

Sponsored by Rohm and Haas Seeds Inc.

ANNUAL U.S. WHEAT PRODUCTION, 1970–1986

Crop Year	Acreage Planted (million a.)	Acreage Harvested (million a.)	Yield Per Harvested Acre (bu.)	Production (million bu.)
1970	48.7	43.6	31.0	1,351.6
1971	53.8	47.7	33.9	1,618.6
1972	54.9	47.3	32.7	1,546.2
1973	59.3	54.1	31.6	1,710.8
1974	71.0	65.4	27.3	1,781.9
1975	74.9	69.5	30.6	2,126.9
1976	80.4	70.9	30.3	2,148.8
1977	75.4	66.7	30.7	2,045.5
1978	66.0	56.5	31.4	1,775.5
1979	71.4	62.5	34.2	2,134.1
1980	80.8	71.1	33.5	2,380.9
1981	88.3	80.6	34.5	2,785.4
1982	86.2	77.9	35.5	2,765.0
1983+	76.4	61.4	39.4	2,420.0
1984+[1]	79.2	66.9	38.8	2,595.0
1985[1]	75.6	64.7	37.5	2,424.8
1986[2]	72.0	60.9	35.5	2,164.7

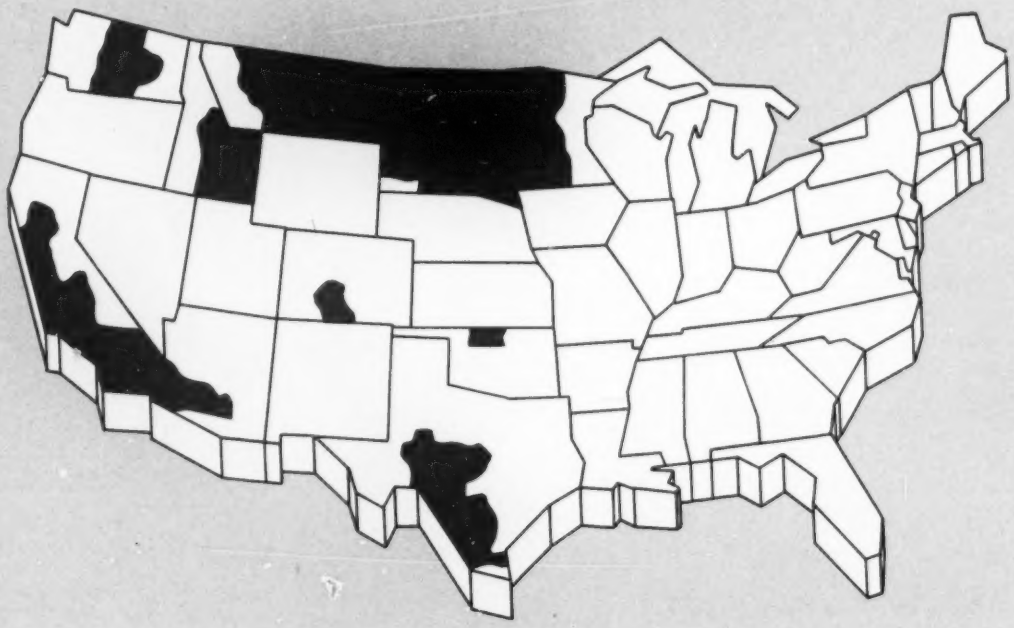
[1]Estimates.
[2]Projection, August 1986.
+Payment-In-Kind program operational.

WHEAT PRODUCTION IN NAWG STATES, 1984–1986

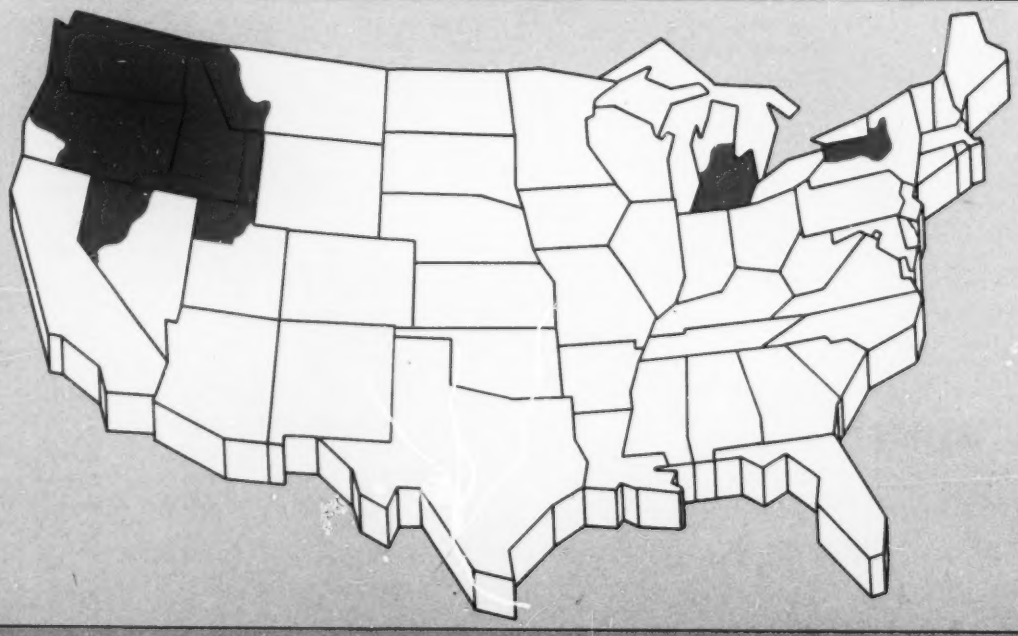
	Area Harvested (1,000 a.)			Yield (bu.)			Production (1,000 bu.)		
State	1984	1985	1986[1]	1984	1985	1986[1]	1984	1985	1986[1]
Arizona	142	112	99	90.0	87.5	90.4	12,870	9,804	8,949
Arkansas	1,400	570	815	44.0	32.0	42.0	61,600	18,240	34,230
California	784	830	675	78.9	83.0	76.7	61,840	68,860	51,750
Colorado	3,270	3,522	2,955	35.3	39.6	34.6	115,020	139,302	102,120
Idaho	1,280	1,350	1,310	63.6	53.4	58.9	81,400	72,030	77,220
Kansas	11,200	11,400	10,200	38.5	38.0	32.0	431,200	433,200	326,400
Minnesota	2,553	2,683	2,964	47.3	53.1	44.8	120,711	142,426	132,764
Montana	4,640	3,960	4,887	22.6	12.7	29.2	104,655	50,240	142,915
Nebraska	2,250	2,300	2,000	36.0	39.0	39.0	81,000	89,700	78,000
New Mexico	460	570	500	26.0	36.0	22.0	11,960	20,520	11,000
North Dakota	8,660	8,870	9,130	32.8	36.4	35.0	284,190	323,255	319,500
Oklahoma	5,300	5,500	5,200	36.0	30.0	29.0	190,800	165,000	150,800
Oregon	1,115	1,065	1,015	61.8	52.6	56.4	68,945	56,040	57,260
South Dakota	3,662	3,755	3,894	34.4	29.6	32.8	126,038	111,215	127,628
Texas	5,000	5,850	4,800	30.0	32.0	24.0	150,000	187,200	115,200
Washington	2,610	2,690	2,420	61.4	47.7	49.9	160,350	128,250	120,680
Wyoming	282	248	278	28.6	22.3	33.2	8,072	5,528	9,230
Total	54,608	55,275	53,142	—	—	—	2,070,651	2,020,810	1,865,646

[1]Indicated as of August 1, 1986.

U.S. WHEAT GROWING REGIONS
Hard Red Spring



U.S. WHEAT GROWING REGIONS
White Wheat



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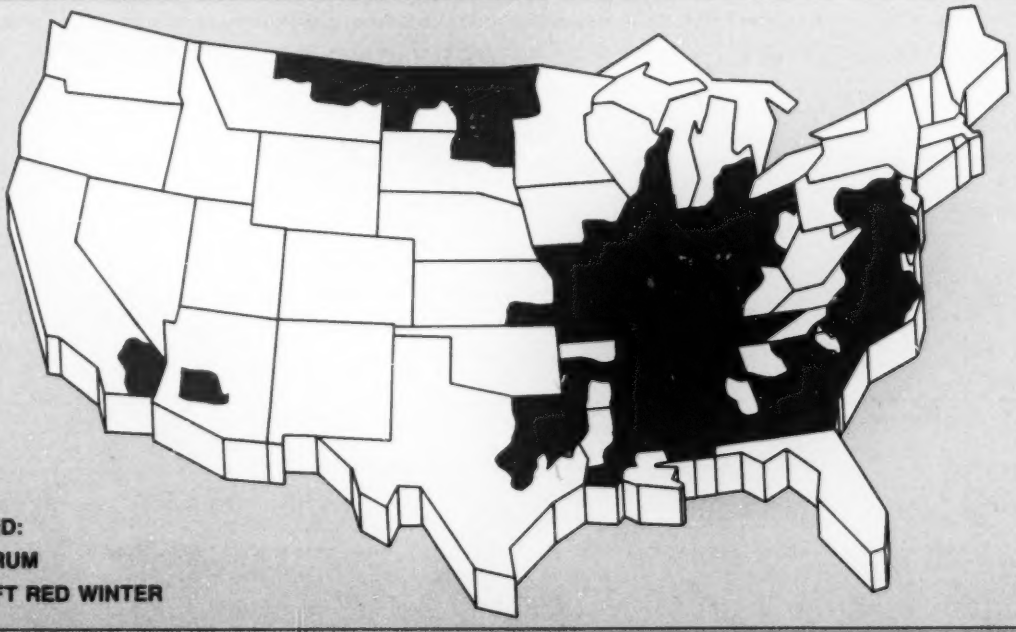
U.S. WHEAT GROWING REGIONS

Hard Red Winter

U.S. WHEAT GROWING REGIONS

Durum and Soft Red Winter



U.S. WHEAT: MARKETING YEAR SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE 1965/66–1986/87

(million bushels)

Year Beginning June 1	Supply				Disappearance			May 31 Ending Stocks
	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports[1]	Total	Domestic Disappearance	Exports[1]	Total Disappearance	
1965/66	921	1,316	1	2,238	725	852	1,577	660
1966/67	660	1,305	2	1,967	683	771	1,454	513
1967/68	513	1,508	1	2,021	626	765	1,391	630
1968/69	630	1,557	1	2,188	740	544	1,284	904
1969/70	904	1,443	3	2,350	764	603	1,367	983
1970/71	983	1,352	1	2,336	772	741	1,513	823
1971/72	823	1,619	1	2,443	849	610	1,459	984
1972/73	984	1,546	1	2,531	799	1,135	1,934	597
1973/74	597	1,711	3	2,311	754	1,217	1,971	340
1974/75	340	1,782	3	2,125	672	1,018	1,690	435
1975/76	435	2,127	2	2,564	726	1,173	1,898	666
1976/77	666	2,149	2	2,817	754	950	1,704	1,113
1977/78	1,113	2,046	2	3,161	859	1,124	1,983	1,178
1978/79	1,178	1,776	1	2,955	837	1,194	2,031	924
1979/80	924	2,134	2	3,060	783	1,375	2,158	902
1980/81	902	2,381	3	3,285	783	1,514	2,297	989
1981/82	989	2,785	3	3,777	847	1,771	2,618	1,159
1982/83	1,159	2,765	8	3,932	908	1,509	2,417	1,515
1983/84	1,515	2,420	4	3,939	1,111	1,429	2,540	1,399
1984/85	1,399	2,595	9	4,003	1,154	1,424	2,578	1,425
1985/86[2]	1,425	2,425	15	3,865	1,050	915	1,965	1,900
1986/87[3]	1,900	2,166	5	4,071	1,075	1,100	2,175	1,900

[1]Imports and exports include flour and other products expressed in wheat equivalent. [2]Estimated. [3]Projected as of July 1986.

U.S. WHEAT BY CLASSES: SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE 1985/86–1986/87

(million bushels)

Year beginning June 1	Hard Winter	Hard Spring	Soft Red	White	Durum	Total
1985/86 Beginning stocks	717	371	64	173	100	1,425
Production	1,230	460	368	254	113	2,425
Supply, total[1]	1,947	838	432	430	218	3,865
Domestic use	548	176	204	80	42	1,050
Exports	395	166	149	152	53	915
Use, total	943	342	353	232	95	1,965
Ending stocks, total	1,004	496	79	198	123	1,900
1986/87 Beginning stocks	1,004	496	79	198	123	1,900
Production	1,029	503	289	242	102	2,165
Supply, total[1]	2,033	1,001	368	441	227	4,070
Domestic use	557	187	192	82	57	1,075
Exports	630	170	130	160	60	1,150
Use, total	1,187	357	322	242	117	2,225
Ending stocks, total	846	644	46	199	110	1,845

[1]Includes imports.

Sponsored by Rohm and Haas Seeds Inc.

U.S. WHEAT: SUPPLY AND USE, 1930/31–1986/87

Year	Planted Acres (1,000)	Harvested Acres (1,000)	Yield (bu./ a.)	Production	Supply	Domestic Use	Exports	Carryover	Exports as % of Production	World Trade (million (bu.)	U.S. pct. of World Trade
				million bu.							
1930/31[1]	67,559	62,637	14.2	887	1,178	751	115	312	13	820	14
1940/41[1]	61,820	53,273	15.3	815	1,099	680	34	385	4	479	7
1950/51	71,287	61,607	16.5	1,019	1,526	690	345	492	34	892	39
1960/61	54,906	51,879	26.1	1,355	2,747	591	654	1,502	48	1,540	42
1970/71	48,739	43,564	31.0	1,352	2,336	772	741	823	55	2,021	37
1975/76	74,900	69,499	30.6	2,127	2,564	726	1,173	666	55	2,451	48
1980/81	80,788	71,125	33.5	2,381	3,285	783	1,514	989	64	3,458	44
1981/82	88,251	80,642	34.5	2,785	3,777	847	1,771	1,159	64	3,722	48
1982/83	86,232	77,937	35.5	2,765	3,932	908	1,509	1,515	55	3,623	42
1983/84	76,419	61,390	39.4	2,420	3,939	1,111	1,429	1,399	59	3,781	38
1984/85	79,200	66,900	38.8	2,595	4,003	1,154	1,424	1,425	55	4,252	33
1985/86[2]	75,575	64,734	38.1	2,425	3,865	1,050	915	1,900	38	3,519	26
1986/87[3]	72,007	60,898	36.0*	2,166	4,071	1,075	1,100	1,900	51	3,803	29

[1]U.S. data are on July/June years for 1930/31 and 1940/41. Other data are on June/May years. World trade data are July/June world exports.
[2]Preliminary.
[3]Projected.
*Winter wheat only.

USE OF WHEAT, 1970–1986

(million bushels)

Crop Year	Domestic Food Use	Feed, Seed Industrial Use	Exports[1]	Total Use	Ending Stocks	CCC Inventory	Reseed/ Farmer-Owned Reserve[2]
1970	517	255	741	1,513	823	370	8
1971	524	325	610	1,459	984	367	13
1972	532	267	765	1,135	1,934	597	144
1973	545	209	1,217	1,971	340	19	—
1974	545	127	1,018	1,690	435	1	—
1975	589	137	1,173	1,898	666	0	—
1976	588	166	950	1,704	1,113	0	—
1977	587	272	1,124	1,983	1,178	48	342
1978	592	245	1,194	2,031	924	51	403
1979	595	188	1,375	2,158	902	188	260
1980	611	172	1,514	2,297	989	200	360
1981	602	245	1,771	2,618	1,159	190	560
1982	616	292	1,509	2,417	1,515	192	1,061
1983	635	476	1,429	2,540	1,399	188	611
1984	651	502	1,424	2,578	1,425	378	654
1985[3]	675	375	915	1,965	1,900	602	433
1986[4]	690	385	1,100	2,175	1,900	900	425

[1]Includes foreign currency and long-term credit, donations, barter and Agency for International Development programs.
[2]The Farmer-Owned Reserve Program started in crop year 1977. Prior to that the Reseed Program was in effect.
[3]Preliminary.
[4]Projected.

ALL WHEAT: MONTHLY PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, SELECTED STATES, 1984–85

(dollars per bushel)

State	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year Avg.
1985													
Arizona	4.32	3.80	3.60	3.73	3.48	3.49	3.63	3.53	3.37	3.60	3.38	3.71	3.64
Arkansas	3.36	3.43	3.47	3.60	3.23	3.06	2.93	2.74	2.63	2.90	3.09	3.29	3.14
California	3.72	3.57	3.30	3.34	3.50	3.40	3.36	3.20	3.32	3.59	3.61	3.57	3.46
Colorado	3.19	3.16	3.16	3.13	2.93	2.88	2.72	2.59	2.67	2.77	2.85	2.97	2.92
Idaho	3.37	3.32	3.44	3.39	3.59	3.29	3.18	2.95	3.10	3.16	3.26	3.30	3.28
Illinois	3.53	3.38	3.41	3.52	3.12	3.14	2.99	2.69	2.76	2.88	3.26	3.33	3.17
Indiana	3.48	3.35	3.40	3.32	3.27	3.05	2.90	2.64	2.63	2.80	3.02	3.14	3.08
Kansas	3.31	3.26	3.29	3.24	3.01	2.93	2.81	2.60	2.77	2.79	2.90	3.00	2.99
Michigan	3.31	3.42	3.33	3.29	3.07	3.03	2.83	2.69	2.70	2.84	3.10	3.17	3.07
Minnesota	3.19	3.30	3.37	3.49	3.45	3.36	3.11	2.78	2.78	2.92	3.01	3.24	3.17
Missouri	3.30	3.39	3.36	3.45	3.20	2.92	2.87	2.71	2.69	2.65	2.94	3.16	3.05
Montana	3.52	3.47	3.49	3.51	3.54	3.49	3.36	3.26	3.40	3.51	3.65	3.67	3.49
Nebraska	3.25	3.25	3.19	3.18	2.99	2.98	2.85	2.63	2.65	2.75	2.92	3.00	2.97
North Dakota	3.50	3.52	3.51	3.58	3.54	3.50	3.31	3.10	3.12	3.18	3.38	3.38	3.39
Ohio	3.40	3.39	3.46	3.39	3.25	3.11	2.97	2.78	2.63	2.74	3.06	3.25	3.12
Oklahoma	3.36	3.34	3.27	3.28	3.03	2.93	2.86	2.77	2.79	2.83	2.98	3.04	3.04
Oregon	3.56	3.55	3.59	3.63	3.50	3.46	3.16	3.09	3.28	3.41	3.47	3.53	3.44
South Dakota	3.38	3.45	3.47	3.56	3.51	3.42	3.05	3.05	3.27	3.37	3.53	3.54	3.38
Texas	3.33	3.29	3.20	3.13	3.04	2.95	2.97	2.89	2.84	2.87	3.11	3.04	3.06
Washington	3.43	3.51	3.60	3.67	3.57	3.39	3.30	3.24	3.30	3.38	3.48	3.50	3.45
1984													
Arizona	3.92	3.80	3.93	4.16	4.23	4.03	3.86	3.81	3.71	4.22	4.08	3.89	3.97
Arkansas	3.46	3.49	3.40	3.71	3.26	3.27	3.26	3.47	3.22	3.36	3.62	3.53	3.42
California	4.36	4.29	4.05	4.05	3.80	3.87	3.56	3.63	3.60	3.83	3.88	3.71	3.89
Colorado	3.24	3.18	3.24	3.31	3.34	3.25	3.17	3.22	3.30	3.20	3.18	3.22	3.24
Idaho	3.33	3.18	3.38	3.42	3.56	3.58	3.26	3.25	3.24	3.28	3.28	3.23	3.33
Illinois	3.48	3.13	3.35	3.50	3.42	3.20	3.24	3.21	3.31	3.43	3.39	3.49	3.35
Indiana	3.43	3.35	3.40	3.49	3.41	3.33	3.24	3.21	3.25	3.25	3.26	3.28	3.33
Kansas	3.38	3.31	3.39	3.50	3.45	3.32	3.27	3.38	3.46	3.39	3.38	3.31	3.38
Michigan	3.26	3.24	3.30	3.43	3.40	3.36	3.14	3.18	3.20	3.20	3.30	3.17	3.27
Minnesota	3.76	3.72	3.78	3.86	3.92	3.96	3.54	3.58	3.38	3.32	3.43	3.29	3.63
Missouri	3.35	3.35	3.37	3.54	3.38	3.23	3.09	3.31	3.29	3.28	3.42	3.40	3.33
Montana	3.63	3.60	3.63	3.76	3.77	3.85	3.77	3.57	3.61	3.65	3.53	3.59	3.66
Nebraska	3.35	3.28	3.45	3.48	3.40	3.29	3.27	3.39	3.33	3.31	3.28	3.24	3.34
North Dakota	3.64	3.57	3.68	3.81	3.84	3.83	3.69	3.63	3.60	3.55	3.59	3.51	3.66
Ohio	3.50	3.22	3.39	3.55	3.49	3.39	3.29	3.27	3.29	3.29	3.38	3.35	3.37
Oklahoma	3.44	3.33	3.42	3.53	3.47	3.35	3.30	3.40	3.48	3.47	3.42	3.37	3.42
Oregon	3.44	3.37	3.55	3.64	3.74	3.90	3.58	3.39	3.37	3.44	3.47	3.53	3.54
South Dakota	3.50	3.51	3.66	3.80	3.89	3.78	3.56	3.52	3.48	3.45	3.44	3.38	3.58
Texas	3.49	3.39	3.49	3.51	3.63	3.38	3.30	3.31	3.42	3.38	3.37	3.32	3.42
Washington	3.59	3.45	3.54	3.72	3.65	3.76	3.50	3.40	3.37	3.44	3.45	3.42	3.52

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ALL WHEAT: MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS
1955/56–1985/86
(dollars per bushel)

Crop Year	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	Average Wt'd.	Average Simple
1955–56	2.06	1.97	1.90	1.92	1.94	1.94	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.97	2.03	2.00	1.98	1.97
1956–57	1.93	1.90	1.93	1.95	1.98	2.05	2.07	2.09	2.07	2.07	2.05	1.98	1.97	2.01
1957–58	1.91	1.91	1.90	1.90	1.92	1.93	1.94	1.90	1.92	1.96	1.95	1.93	1.93	1.92
1958–59	1.70	1.64	1.64	1.68	1.73	1.74	1.73	1.71	1.74	1.76	1.77	1.77	1.75	1.72
1959–60	1.69	1.70	1.75	1.72	1.76	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.80	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.76	1.77
1960–61	1.72	1.67	1.71	1.72	1.74	1.76	1.77	1.79	1.81	1.80	1.74	1.76	1.74	1.75
1961–62	1.72	1.73	1.83	1.87	1.88	1.88	1.89	1.88	1.88	1.89	1.92	1.98	1.83	1.86
1962–63	1.99	1.98	2.00	1.99	1.97	2.00	2.02	2.01	2.04	2.04	2.09	2.04	2.04	2.01
1963–64	1.86	1.75	1.77	1.84	1.94	1.95	1.97	2.00	1.99	1.85	1.94	1.88	1.85	1.90
1964–65	1.40	1.33	1.33	1.36	1.37	1.39	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.34	1.33	1.37	1.36
1965–66	1.28	1.31	1.34	1.33	1.35	1.38	1.40	1.41	1.43	1.41	1.39	1.44	1.35	1.37
1966–67	1.59	1.74	1.70	1.71	1.59	1.60	1.61	1.57	1.49	1.59	1.55	1.58	1.63	1.61
1967–68	1.49	1.37	1.41	1.39	1.43	1.39	1.39	1.40	1.42	1.42	1.36	1.36	1.39	1.40
1968–69	1.24	1.19	1.19	1.22	1.26	1.29	1.26	1.27	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.24	1.25
1969–70	1.22	1.15	1.19	1.24	1.28	1.29	1.30	1.29	1.30	1.28	1.32	1.31	1.25	1.26
1970–71	1.23	1.23	1.31	1.41	1.43	1.45	1.41	1.40	1.41	1.39	1.40	1.43	1.33	1.38
1971–72	1.46	1.34	1.28	1.26	1.30	1.31	1.34	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.36	1.38	1.34	1.34
1972–73	1.33	1.32	1.51	1.73	1.89	1.97	2.38	2.38	1.97	2.06	2.15	2.15	1.76	1.90
1973–74	2.43	2.47	4.45	4.62	4.22	4.20	4.78	5.29	5.52	4.96	3.98	3.52	3.95	4.20
1974–75	3.57	4.04	4.24	4.32	4.85	4.87	4.65	4.11	3.95	3.65	3.69	3.47	4.09	4.12
1975–76	2.92	3.33	3.89	4.11	4.02	3.58	3.41	3.43	3.66	3.85	3.50	3.43	3.56	3.58
1976–77	3.42	3.33	2.97	2.88	2.56	2.46	2.39	2.43	2.47	2.43	2.37	2.19	2.73	2.66
1977–78	2.03	2.04	2.13	2.16	2.30	2.46	2.47	2.53	2.59	2.67	2.82	2.82	2.33	2.42
1978–79	2.81	2.81	2.88	2.92	2.99	3.04	3.01	2.99	2.99	2.97	3.01	3.20	2.97	2.97
1979–80	3.72	3.89	3.74	3.87	3.98	3.94	3.81	3.74	3.78	3.64	3.58	3.69	3.78	3.78
1980–81	3.69	3.81	3.94	3.99	4.19	4.32	4.22	4.21	4.17	4.09	4.07	3.95	3.91	4.06
1981–82	3.70	3.62	3.62	3.65	3.77	3.85	3.80	3.78	3.70	3.67	3.68	3.64	3.65	3.71
1982–83	3.39	3.26	3.34	3.38	3.43	3.48	3.51	3.57	3.57	3.66	3.75	3.75	3.55	3.51
1983–84	3.50	3.34	3.61	3.65	3.61	3.54	3.48	3.50	3.40	3.49	3.63	3.66	3.54	3.53
1984–85	3.45	3.29	3.42	3.43	3.43	3.46	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.43	3.28	3.38	3.39
1985–86	3.09	2.93	2.89	3.00	3.09	3.23	3.25	3.19	3.15	3.28	3.36	3.02	3.16	3.12
1986–87	2.48	2.29[1]												

[1]Preliminary

WHEAT PROGRAM SUMMARY
1975–1986

Crop Year	Support/ Target Price ($/bushel)	Loan Rate ($/bushel)	Average Price to Farmers ($/bushel)	Number of Farms Participating	National Acreage Allotment/ Base (million a.)	Acreage Diversion Set Aside on Farms Participating (million a.)	Payments Diversion &SG&H* (million $)
1972	3.02	1.25	1.76	976,338	19.70[1]	20.11	132.0
1973	3.39	1.25	3.95	1,053,360	18.70[1]	7.37	103.0
1974	2.05	1.37	4.09	NA	55.00	NA	NA
1975	2.05	1.37	3.56	NA	53.50	NA	NA
1976	2.29	2.25	2.73	NA	61.60	NA	NA
1977	2.90	2.25	2.33	NA	62.20	none	none
1978	3.40	2.35	2.97	not available	58.80[2]	9.60[3]	15.1
1979	3.40	2.50	3.78	not available	70.16[2]	8.20[3]	none
1980	3.08/3.63	3.00/3.30	3.91	666,143	75.00[2]	none	none
1981	3.81	3.20/3.50	3.65	782,608	84.50[1]	none	none
1982	4.05	3.55/4.00	3.55	222,912	90.66[1]	5.80	none
1983	4.30	3.65	3.53	498,013	90.19	30.02	309.3
1984	4.38	3.30	3.38	317,565	93.96	18.45	505.1
1985	4.38	3.30	3.16	475,000	94.0	18.8	652.0

[1]Domestic Allotment.
[2]National program acreage.
[3]Includes set-aside and special grazing and hay program acreage.
*SG&H = Special Grazing and Hay program.
NA = not applicable.

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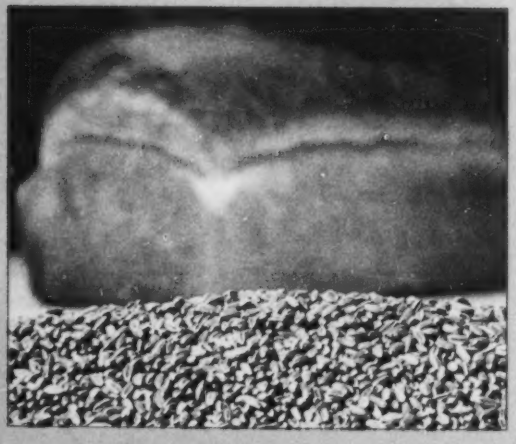
VALUE OF TOTAL DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF GRAIN PRODUCTS, 1984[1]

Product	Value of Consumption (thousand dollars)	Product	Value of Consumption (thousand dollars)
Baked goods[2]	**$25,690,797**	**Cereal, flour, pasta[5]**	**9,170,091**
Bread and rolls:	9,626,469	Cereals[6]	4,967,030
White bread	6,637,583	Flour[7]	2,038,396
Other bread	1,683,411	Pasta:[8]	1,595,316
Rolls	1,305,474	Macaroni	388,070
Crackers, cookies[3]	9,368,201	Noodles	281,874
Sweet goods[4]	6,696,127	Spaghetti	502,519
Frozen and refrigerated baked goods	**1,957,263**	**TOTAL**	**36,818,151**

[1]All consumption, whether at home, in restaurants, or institutions, in terms of retail store valuation.
[2]Total minus cereal flour, pasta, frozen and refrigerated baked goods.
[3]Includes snacks (chips, pretzels, popcorn).
[4]Cakes, pastries, doughnuts, pies and in-store bakery.
[5]Includes rice.
[6]Cold and hot cereals, hominy grits, infant cereals, cereal bars
[7]Cake flour, corn meal, family flour, pancake and waffle mixes, and prepared mixes, including cakes and frosting.
[8]Includes canned pasta not shown under past groups.
Source: National Food Review, updated by Barbara Stucker.



PRODUCTS OF FLOUR PRODUCED FROM 1 ACRE OF WHEAT, 1983[1]

Use	Wheat flour used	
	Pounds	Percent
Baked goods:	**1,208**	**68.8**
Bread, rolls, sweet goods	1,009	57.5
Cookies, crackers, etc.	198	11.3
Frozen baked goods	**46**	**2.6**
Cereal, flour, pasta:	**473**	**27.0**
Cereal	14	0.8
Flour	321	18.3
Pasta	138	7.9
Miscellaneous uses	**28**	**1.6**
Total	**1,755**	**100.0**

[1]Assumes all flour produced from acre of wheat is devoted to domestic food production.
Source: National Food Review, updated by Barbara Stucker.

U.S. WHEAT EXPORTS BY DESTINATION, 1982/83–1984/85

Ranked in Descending Order for Marketing Year 1984/85
Compared with the 4 Previous Marketing Years
(1,000 metric tons)

Country	1985/86 Quantity	Rank	1984/85 Quantity	Rank	1983/84 Quantity	Rank	1982/83 Quantity	Rank
Japan	3,236	1	3,306	2	3,435	2	3,322	4
Korea	1,955	2	1,976	5	2,051	5	1,757	6
Egypt	1,491	3	1,634	7	1,346	8	1,728	7
Algeria	1,247	4	468	22	469	22	586	19
Morocco	1,099	5	1,684	6	1,694	6	1,009	9
Nigeria	957	6	1,632	8	1,631	7	1,240	8
Pakistan	851	7	44	49	53	51	41	58
Brazil	722	8	3,142	3	2,247	4	2,113	5
Philippines	685	9	727	12	709	16	917	11
Iraq	662	10	798	10	1,257	9	784	13
Taiwan	657	11	655	14	561	20	674	16
Venezuela	612	12	783	11	944	12	775	14
China	581	13	2,735	4	2,917	3	5,324	1
Portugal	505	14	563	20	785	14	483	23
Colombia	498	15	633	15	589	18	546	21
Israel	470	16	575	19	410	24	504	22
Chile	463	17	664	13	815	13	961	10
Turkey	459	18	580	18	415	23	–	–
Ecuador	392	19	339	24	347	26	314	26
Netherlands	372	20	423	23	712	15	647	18
Italy	365	21	311	25	550	21	659	17
Sudan	341	22	255	26	249	31	348	24
Indonesia	259	23	593	17	984	11	885	12
Dominican Republic	223	24	169	29	205	33	179	31
Bangladesh	228	25	851	9	362	25	552	20
Sri Lanka	190	26	230	27	261	30	319	25
Jordan	184	27	203	28	279	28	281	28
Peru	153	28	483	21	575	19	687	15
USSR	153	29	6,339	1	4,141	1	3,374	3
Guatemala	151	30	114	32	106	40	113	40
Jamaica	146	31	92	40	70	48	50	55
Costa Rica	136	32	121	31	103	41	108	42
El Salvador	126	33	140	30	114	36	127	33
Haiti	119	34	107	35	109	38	103	43
Bolivia	114	35	35	54	212	32	127	34
Trinidad	110	36	111	33	115	35	98	44
Zaire	110	37	106	36	67	50	113	38
Hong Kong	106	38	110	34	106	39	111	41
Panama	84	39	65	44	72	46	117	37
Kenya	82	40	30	58	80	43	68	47
Poland	81	41	65	45	72	47	23	63
Honduras	78	42	86	42	78	45	80	46
Thailand	77	43	99	39	113	37	95	45
Malaysia	73	44	72	43	117	34	122	35
Belgium	69	45	54	46	67	49	190	30

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P.L. 480 TITLE I/III ALLOCATIONS, FY 1986

(Only Countries With Wheat/Flour Allocations Are Listed)

Countries with $790 or Less Per Capita GNP	TOTAL[1] ($Millions)	WHEAT/ FLOUR[2]
Bangladesh	$ 70	308
Bolivia	20	140
Egypt	213	1,557[3]
El Salvador	46	148
Haiti	18	66
Honduras	15	86
Indonesia	30	220
Kenya	10	55
Morocco	40	292
Mozambique	7	20
Philippines	35	66
Sierra Leone	4	13
Somalia	17[4]	27
Sri Lanka	26	193
Sudan	45	314
Zaire	20	100
Zambia	10	37
Subtotal A	$626	3,642

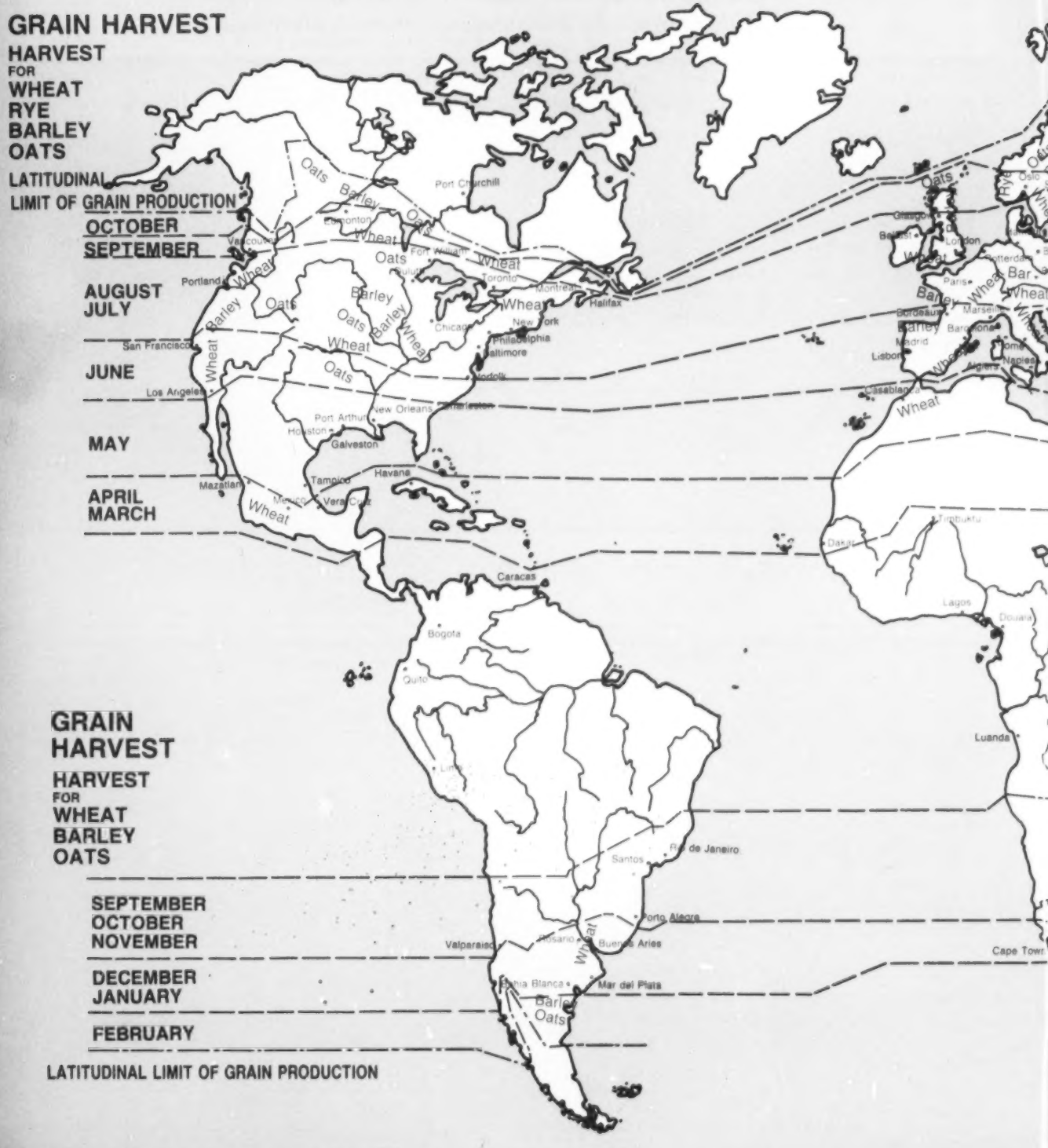
Countries over $790 Per Capita GNP	TOTAL[1] ($Millions)	WHEAT/ FLOUR[2]
Costa Rica	$ 23	120
Dominican Republic	30	72
Ecuador	5	35
Guatemala	14	92
Jamaica	30	83
Peru	20	100
Subtotal B	$122	502
Subtotal A	$626	3,642
Total Allocated	$748	4,144

[1]Allocated for all commodities.
[2]1,000 tons grain equivalent.
[3]All or some portion in wheat equivalent of flour.
[4]$3.3 million has been designated for ocean freight financing.

U.S. WHEAT/FLOUR TRADE WITH SELECTED COUNTRIES UNDER CCC GUARANTEE PROGRAM[1]

	FY 1985		FY 1986		
	Guaranties Approved $ Millions	Estimated Quantity Shipped 1,000 Tons	Programs Announced $ Millions	Programs Approved $ Millions	Estimated Quantity Purchased[2] 1,000 Tons
Algeria	—	—	$ 70	—	—
Bangladesh	$ 42	281	—	—	—
Brazil	273	1,817	150	16	113
Chile	60	397	42	—	—
Colombia	79	527	100	15	104
Ecuador	33	217	55	39	281
Egypt	78	464	120[4]	68	438
Guatemala	16	107	4	4	25
Haiti	8	50	8	5	36
Iraq	89	590	130[4]	107	739
Jamaica	4	28	8[4]	1	8
Jordan	20	133	54	6	45
Korea	109	726	155	101	719
Morocco	—	—	150	101	723
Pakistan	40	267	45	—	—
Philippines	43	288	—	—	—
Portugal	97	647[3]	73	26	189
Tunisia	—	—	7	—	—
Turkey	10	67	120	59	423
Yemen	—[5]	—	40[4]	7	47
TOTAL[6]	$999	6,605	$1,260	$554	3,888

[1]Includes GSM-102 as of June 13, 1986.
[2]Based on $140 per ton for wheat and $190 per ton for wheat flour.
[3]Wheat or feed grains.
[4]Wheat and wheat flour.
[5]$20 million allocated.
[6]Numbers may not add due to rounding.



MAIN GRAIN-GROWING AREAS
(WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, RYE)

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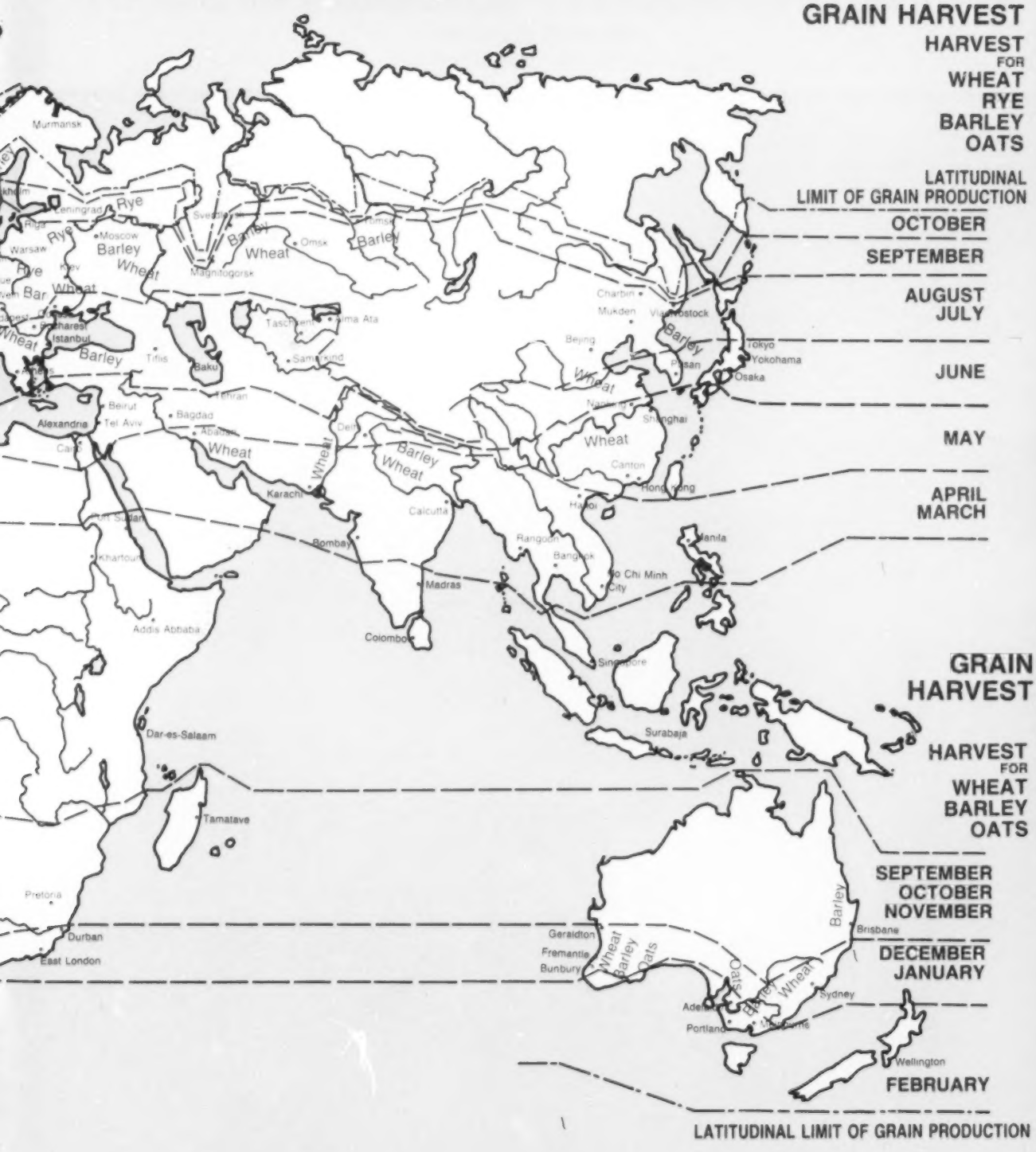

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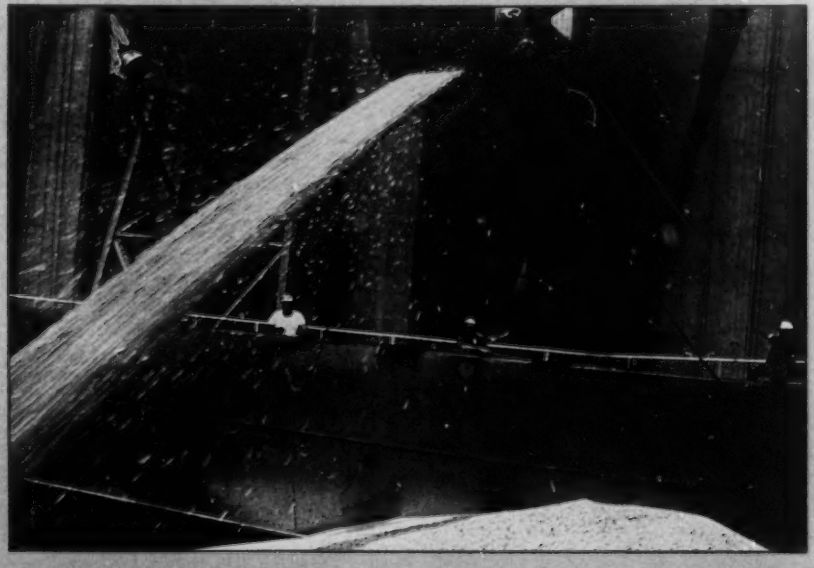
WHEAT INSPECTED FOR EXPORT BY CLASS, REGION AND PORT AREA

June 1985–May 1986
(1,000 bushels)

Port Area	Hard Red Spring	Hard Red Winter	Soft Red Winter	White	Durum	Mixed	Total
St. Lawrence Seaway	1,123	0	7,675	6,467	1,829	0	17,094
Lakes (Overseas)							
Chicago Area	0	0	2,565	0	0	0	2,565
Duluth-Superior Area	27,293	0	0	0	26,197	0	53,490
Toledo Area	0	0	1,889	227	0	0	2,116
Saginaw Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	27,293	0	4,454	227	26,197	0	58,171
Atlantic							
North	0	0	0	4,662	0	0	4,662
South	0	0	38,129	7,108	0	0	45,237
Subtotal	0	0	38,129	11,770	0	0	49,899
Gulf							
Mississippi River	40,837	11,332	79,017	0	13,202	3,863	148,251
East Gulf	0	0	6,897	0	405	0	7,302
N. Texas Gulf	5,065	233,071	4,446	0	4,462	0	247,044
S. Texas Gulf	0	24,758	642	0	0	0	25,400
Subtotal	45,902	269,161	91,002	0	18,069	3,863	427,997
Pacific							
Columbia River	78,968	71,142	0	121,389	2,098	0	273,597
Puget Sound	1,424	193	0	7,085	3,034	0	8,702
California	0	9,329	0	0	3,034	0	12,363
Subtotal	80,392	80,664	0	128,474	5,132	0	294,662
Interior	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Totals							
June 84–May 85	154,710	349,825	141,260	146,940	51,227	3,863	847,825
June 83–May 84	177,714	664,312	247,357	207,194	60,550	4,810	1,361,937

Wheat shipped for storage in Canada is reported at the time of shipment from St. Lawrence Seaway ports.



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WHEAT SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE: MAJOR U.S. COMPETITORS

1979/80–1986/87
(million metric tons/hectares)

	Area Harvested	Yield	Production	Domestic Use	Exports[1] July/June	Exports[1] Mkt. Year	Mkt. Year[2] End Stocks
CANADA (Marketing Year August/July)							
1979/80	10.5	1.64	17.2	5.5	15.0	15.9	10.7
1980/81	11.1	1.74	19.3	5.2	17.0	16.3	8.6
1981/82	12.4	2.00	24.8	5.2	17.6	18.4	9.8
1982/83	12.6	2.13	26.7	5.1	21.4	21.4	10.0
1983/84	13.7	1.94	26.5	5.6	21.8	21.8	9.2
1984/85	13.2	1.61	21.2	5.2	19.4	17.6	7.6
1985/86[3]	13.7	1.75	23.9	5.8	17.5	18.0	7.7
1986/87[4]	14.2	1.90	27.0	5.5	19.5	19.5	9.7
AUSTRALIA (Marketing Year October/September)							
1979/80	11.2	1.45	16.2	3.4	15.0	13.2	4.3
1980/81	11.3	0.96	10.9	3.5	10.6	9.6	2.0
1981/82	11.9	1.38	16.4	2.6	11.0	11.0	4.8
1982/83	11.5	0.77	8.9	4.1	8.1	7.3	2.3
1983/84	12.9	1.70	22.0	3.4	10.6	13.3	7.5
1984/85	12.1	1.55	18.7	3.7	15.3	14.0	8.5
1985/86[3]	11.7	1.37	16.1	3.2	15.7	15.5	5.8
1986/87[4]	11.8	1.30	15.3	3.1	14.5	14.5	3.5
ARGENTINA (Marketing Year December/November)							
1979/80	4.8	1.69	8.1	4.0	4.8	4.8	0.4
1980/81	5.0	1.55	7.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	0.4
1981/82	5.9	1.40	8.3	4.3	4.3	3.6	0.8
1982/83	7.3	2.05	15.0	4.8	7.5	9.9	1.1
1983/84	6.9	1.85	12.8	4.7	9.7	7.8	1.3
1984/85	6.0	2.22	13.2	4.6	8.0	9.4	0.5
1985/86[3]	5.3	1.61	8.5	4.4	6.1	4.2	0.4
1986/87[4]	5.1	1.90	9.6	4.5	4.6	5.1	0.4
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (Marketing Year August/July)[5]							
1979/80	14.8	3.59	53.2	48.9	10.7	17.8	9.7
1980/81	15.6	3.94	61.5	49.4	15.7	21.7	11.6
1981/82	15.7	3.71	58.1	49.6	15.7	22.3	9.8
1982/83	16.0	4.04	64.7	50.2	16.3	21.9	12.4
1983/84	16.1	3.97	63.8	55.8	15.5	22.7	8.6
1984/85	16.2	5.12	82.8	59.6	18.5	28.4	16.6
1985/86[3]	15.3	4.67	71.5	60.3	15.5	27.3	15.7
1986/87[4]	15.6	4.68	72.9	59.4	16.0	28.1	17.2

[1]Includes the wheat equivalent of flour.
[2]Net change in farm stocks for Argentina and Australia are reflected in domestic disappearance.
[3]Preliminary.
[4]Projected.
[5]Exports exclude INTRA-EC trade.

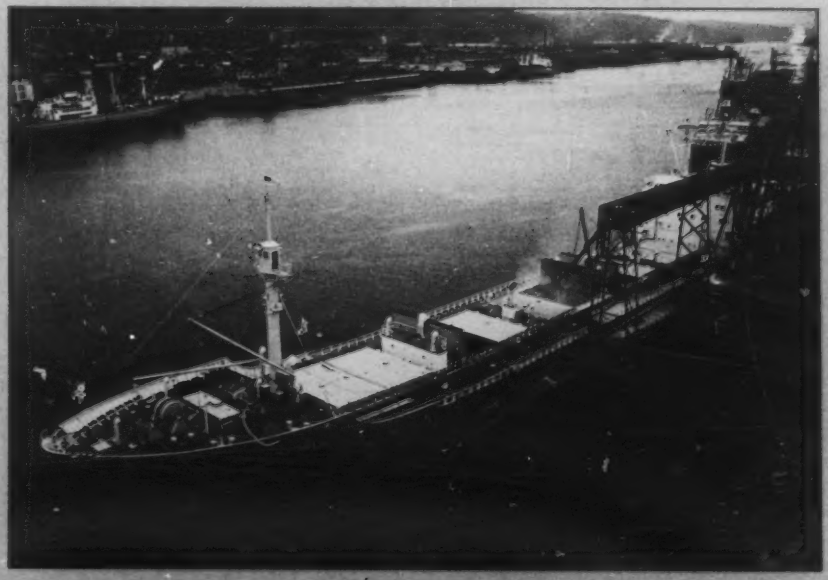
WHEAT: WORLD PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND NET EXPORTS[1] 1984/85–1986/87

(million metric tons)

Country	1984/85			1985/86			1986/87[2]		
	Prod.	Cons.	Net Exports	Prod.	Cons.	Net Exports	Prod.	Cons.	Net Exports
Major Exporters									
United States	70.62	31.39	37.90	65.99	28.58	24.70	58.90	29.26	30.30
Canada	21.20	5.20	19.40	23.90	5.80	17.00	27.00	5.50	19.50
Australia	18.67	3.73	15.30	16.05	3.20	15.70	15.30	3.10	14.50
EC-12	82.84	59.60	15.50	71.50	60.30	12.60	72.90	59.40	13.40
Argentina	13.20	4.60	8.00	8.50	4.40	6.10	9.60	4.50	4.60
Turkey	13.30	13.63	–.50	12.70	13.70	–.60	13.00	13.90	–.50
Major Importers									
USSR	73.00	96.10	–27.10	83.00	98.00	–15.00	76.00	95.00	–17.00
China	87.82	95.22	–7.40	85.28	91.58	–6.30	87.50	94.50	–7.00
Eastern Europe	42.00	39.95	1.50	37.50	38.81	1.00	39.10	39.39	–.80
Other W. Europe	10.80	3.51	–6.86	9.83	3.58	4.60	8.74	3.66	5.50
Brazil	1.90	6.30	–.26	4.30	6.80	–2.50	4.25	6.90	–2.80
Mexico	4.20	4.35	–.49	4.40	4.70	–.10	4.50	4.88	–.20
Japan	.74	6.27	–5.30	.87	6.29	–5.20	.77	6.26	–5.30
India	45.50	43.08	–1.90	44.20	43.87	.50	47.00	3.30	.40
South Korea	.28	2.99	–3.10	.42	2.98	–2.90	.01	2.79	–2.70
Indonesia	.33	1.39	–1.40	0	1.44	–1.40	0	1.45	–1.50
Egypt	1.82	8.45	–6.60	1.87	8.47	–6.70	1.90	8.70	–7.00
Morocco	1.98	4.22	–2.50	2.05	4.22	–2.00	3.33	4.50	–1.40
Residual	25.45	62.81	—	30.04	67.69	—	34.20	116.89	—
Total World	515.65	500.16	—	502.40	494.41	—	504.00	503.08	—

[1]Trade on July–June years.

[2]Projected.



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WHEAT: WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Bushel Weights:

1 bu. wheat/soybeans	= 60 lbs.
1 bu. corn/sorghum	= 56 lbs.
1 bu. barley	= 48 lbs.
1 bu. oats	= 32 lbs.

1 Bushel of Wheat Equals:

0.030	short tons
0.0272155	metric tons
0.0267857	long tons
27.21555	kilograms

Bushels to Metric Tons:

Wheat/soybeans	=	bu.	x	0.027216
Corn/sorghum	=	bu.	x	0.025400
Barley	=	bu.	x	0.021772
Oats	=	bu.	x	0.014515

Wheat Flour Equivalents

100 pounds	= 2.30 bushels
1 barrel wheat flour	= 196 pounds
4.51 bushels	= 1 barrel of flour

1 Metric Ton Equals

2,204.622	pounds
1,000	kilograms
36.74371	bu. of wheat or soybeans
39.3679	bu. of corn or sorghum
45.9296	bu. of barley
68.8944	bu. of oats
22.046	hundredweight
10	quintals

Acreage Equivalents

1 hectare	= 2.4710 acres
1 sq. mile	= 640 acres (259 hectares)
1 acre	= 0.404694 hectares

Test Weight

pounds/bushel x 1.2872 = kilograms/hectalitre

Yield Equivalents

Wheat:	bu./acre x 0.6725	= quintals/hectare
	bu./acre x .06725	= metric tons/hectare
Corn:	bu./acre x .6277	= quintals/hectare
Barley:	bu./acre x .5380	= quintals/hectare
Oats:	bu./acre x .3587	= quintals/hectare

MAJOR EVENTS AFFECTING WHEAT GROWERS

JULY 1972
Soviet Union purchases 9.5 million metric tons of wheat; 3.7 million metric tons of corn; $750 million credit.

AUGUST 1972
1973 Farm Act signed into law by President Nixon; wheat target price at $2.05 per bushel; loan rate at $1.35.

OCTOBER 1974
Wheat and corn sale contracts to the Soviet Union totaling 3.2 million metric tons are cancelled.

MAY 1975
Emergency farm legislation adopted; wheat target price at $3.10 per bushel; wheat loan level at $2.50 per bushel; vetoed by President Ford.

AUGUST 1975
Secretary Butz announces moratorium on Soviet grain purchases.

OCTOBER 1975
Polish ban lifted. President Ford announces a five-year U.S.-USSR grain agreement; moratorium ended in September.

SEPTEMBER 1977
Agriculture Act of 1977 signed into law.

MAY 1978
Emergency farm legislation signed by President Carter authorizing a $3.40 target price for wheat in 1978.

JANUARY 1980
President Carter halts all U.S. grain shipments above 8 million metric tons to the USSR in response to invasion of Afghanistan.

Former Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz.

MARCH 1980
President Carter signs Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1980, increasing the 1980 wheat target price to $3.63.

DECEMBER 1980
President Carter signs Agricultural Trade Suspension Adjustment Act of 1980, increasing 1980 wheat loan to $3.00 per bushel and the reserve loan to $3.30.

JANUARY 1981
A four-year, long-term agreement between the United States and China requiring China to purchase up to 8 million tons of wheat and corn annually becomes effective.

APRIL 1981
President Reagan lifts Soviet grain embargo.

APRIL 1981
Secretary of Agriculture Block increases the 1981 wheat loan to $3.20 per bushel and reserve loan to $3.50 per bushel.

AUGUST 1981
The United States and the Soviet Union agree to one-year extension of long-term grain supply agreement.

DECEMBER 1981
President Reagan signs new, four-year farm bill increasing the 1982 wheat crop loan to $3.55 andl the 1982 target to $4.05.

DECEMBER 1981
President Reagan postpones negotiations on a new long-term grain agreement with the USSR in response to the Polish Crisis.

JULY 1982
1983 wheat program announcement includes 20 percent acreage reduction, extension of current loan levels and target increase to $4.30.

JULY 1982
President Reagan announces offer to extend U.S.-Soviet grain agreement for one year.

JANUARY 1983
Secretary Block announces payment-in-kind (PIK) program for major 1983 crops.

JULY 1983
U.S.-Soviet four-year agreement reached requiring the USSR to purchase 9 million tons of wheat and corn annually.

APRIL 1984
President Reagan signs bill setting wheat target prices at $4.38 for two years, along with a 10 percent paid diversion, a 20 percent acreage reduction and a 10 to 20 percent PIK.

FEBRUARY 1985
U.S. District Court rules that Cargo Preference Law applies to USDA's blended credit program and could be applicable to other commercial export programs.

DECEMBER 1985
President Reagan signs the five-year farm bill that incudes lower loan rates for wheat and a target price that is frozen for two years.

DECEMBER 1985
President Reagan signs Farm Credit System package.

DECEMBER 1985
President Reagan signs Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Budget Reduction Law.

JUNE 1986
USDA announces the first export enhancement program initiative.

JULY 1986
U.S. wheat growers vote in non-binding referendum on the question of mandatory government acreage controls.

JULY 1986
USDA announces a $2.28 per bushel loan rate for the 1987 wheat crop.

JULY 1986
U.S. Supreme Court finds key section of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Budget Reduction Law to be unconstitutional.

President Reagan signs the Farm Bill in 1986.

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WHEAT FACTS

One bushel of wheat yields 73 one pound loaves of white bread.

2.3 bushels of wheat yield 100 pounds of flour and that much flour makes approximately 90 loaves of 22.5 ounce bread.

90.3 percent of all wheat is harvested in 19 states.

86.7 percent of all wheat is harvested by just 37.2 percent of all wheat growers. This group averages 370.5 acres harvested.

Growers with less than 100 acres of wheat average 33.6 acres harvested.

Per capita consumption of U.S. wheat flour and cereal totaled 123 pounds in 1985.

One farmer now supplies enough food and fiber for 76 people—in 1972, he was producing for 50.

Production from one cropland acre out of four goes overseas while production from two out of three wheat acres is exported.

Americans spend about 16.1 percent of their disposable income on food, both at home and away from home.

A modern combine can harvest 1,000 bushels per hour. Since one bushel of wheat yields 73 one pound loaves, this equates to 73,000 loaves per hour or 1,217 per minute.

Developing a conventional new wheat hybrid takes a minimum of 10 years.

In 1880, 373 man-hours were required to produce 100 bushels of wheat compared to 10 man-hours today.

One bushel of wheat contains approximately 1 million individual kernels.

Per capita disposable income of farmers is 78 percent of that of the non-farm population.

It is estimated that there are over 400 varieties of wheat grown in the United States.

Economists estimate that every $1 in exports of farm commodities generates an additional $1.05 in non-farm economic activity.

Agriculture is our nation's biggest industry with assets totaling more than $1 trillion—this is equal to about 70 percent of the capital assets of all U.S. manufacturing corporations.

Agriculture is our nation's largest employer with approximately 22 million people working in some phase of it—from growing food and fiber to selling it at the supermarket.

Crop yields are reduced by about 15 percent for each additional 10 percent of subsoil that mixes with surface soil as a result of erosion.

More than half of the 2.3 billion-acre land area of the United States is used to produce crops and livestock. The rest is distributed among forest land (25 percent); urban, transportation and other uses (12 percent); and unused land.

The European Community, is composed of Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom, and West Germany.

Archaeological evidence indicates that wheat has been grown as a food grain since approximately 2,000 B.C. In fact, wheat was a subject of Greek writings in 300 B.C.

The United States uses over 2.9 million bushels of wheat a day for food and feed while the world uses over 50.6 million bushels of wheat per day.

Agriculture accounts for more than 20 percent of our nation's Gross National Product.

Crops grown in this country must compete with 800,000 species of insects, 100,000 plant diseases, 30,000 species of weeds and 3,000 species of nematodes.

A minimum of 4 inches of soil moisture is necessary to grow winter wheat to the kernel setting stage.

Fertilizer was applied to 77% of wheat acreage in 1985.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Unless otherwise noted, the source of all information contained in "Wheat Facts" is the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Special thanks to economist Richard Fritz who helped compile this information.